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Edmond Lassalle

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EXAMINER

COLUCCI, MICHAEL C

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/596,425	Applicant(s) LASSALLE, EDMOND	
	Examiner MICHAEL C. COLUCCI	Art Unit 2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 6-13-06 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see Remarks page 8, filed 08/14/2008, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-4 and 6-7 under 35 USC 102(b) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Griniasty US 20030088416 A1 (hereinafter Griniasty). Though, Luk teaches probabilistic transcription of phonemes and graphemes relevant to several probabilities, Examiner concurs that Luk fails to teach successive probabilities in a matrix form, wherein multiple transcriptions based on concatenations take place, where the best probability is chosen from multiple probabilities.

Re Double Patenting, Applicant is reminded of the following:

There are at least two reasons for insisting upon a terminal disclaimer to overcome a **>nonstatutory<** double patenting rejection in a continuing application subject to a 20-year term under 35 U.S.C. 154(a)(2). First, 35 U.S.C. 154(b) includes provisions for patent term extension based upon prosecution delays during the application process. Thus, 35 U.S.C. 154 does not ensure that any patent issuing on a continuing utility or plant application filed on or after June 8, 1995 will necessarily expire 20 years from the earliest filing date for which a benefit is claimed under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121, or 365(c). Second, 37 CFR 1.321(c)(3) requires that a terminal disclaimer filed to obviate a **>nonstatutory<** double patenting rejection **>based on commonly owned conflicting claims<** include a provision that any patent granted on that application be enforceable only for and during the period that the patent is commonly owned with the application or patent which formed the basis for the rejection. **>37 CFR 1.321(d)** sets forth the requirements for a terminal disclaimer where the claimed invention resulted from activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement. These requirements serve to avoid the potential for harassment of an accused infringer by multiple parties with patents covering the same patentable invention. See, e.g., *In re*

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Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 944-48, 214 USPQ 761, 767-70 (CCPA 1982). Not insisting upon a terminal disclaimer to overcome a **>nonstatutory<** double patenting rejection in an application subject to a 20-year term under 35 U.S.C. 154(a)(2) would result in the potential for the problem that 37 CFR 1.321(c)(3) was promulgated to avoid.

Accordingly, a terminal disclaimer under 37 CFR 1.321 is required in an application to overcome a **>nonstatutory<** double patenting rejection, even if the application was filed on or after June 8, 1995 and claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121, or 365(c) of the filing date of the patent or application which forms the basis for the rejection. Examiners should respond to arguments that a terminal disclaimer under 37 CFR 1.321 should not be required in a continuing application filed on or after June 8, 1995 to overcome a **>nonstatutory<** double patenting rejection due to the change to 35 U.S.C. 154 by citing to this section of the MPEP or to the *Official Gazette* notice at 1202 O.G. 112 (Sept. 30, 1997).

AND

If multiple conflicting patents and/or pending applications are applied in double patenting rejections made in a single application, then prior to issuance of that application, it is necessary to disclaim **>the terminal part of any patent granted on the application which would extend beyond the application date of<** each one of the conflicting **>patents and/or applications<**. A terminal disclaimer fee is required for each terminal disclaimer filed. To avoid paying multiple terminal disclaimer fees, a single terminal disclaimer **>based on common ownership<** may be filed, **>for example, in** which the term disclaimed is based on all the conflicting, commonly owned double patenting references **>>**. Similarly, a single terminal disclaimer based on a joint research agreement may be filed, in which the term disclaimed is based on all the conflicting double patenting references.**<**

>Each< one of the **>commonly owned<** conflicting double patenting references **>>** must be included in the terminal disclaimer **<** to avoid the problem of dual ownership of patents to patentably indistinct inventions in the event that the patent issuing from the application being examined ceases to be commonly owned with any one of the double patenting references that have issued or may issue as a patent. Note that 37 CFR 1.321(c)(3) requires that a terminal disclaimer **>for commonly owned conflicting claims<** "[i]nclude a provision that any patent granted on that application or any patent subject to the reexamination proceeding shall be enforceable only for and during such period that said patent is commonly owned with the application or patent which formed the basis for the rejection."

>Filing a terminal disclaimer including each one of the conflicting double patenting references is also necessary to avoid the problem of ownership of patents to patentably

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indistinct inventions by parties to a joint research agreement. 37 CFR 1.321(d) sets forth the requirements for a terminal disclaimer where the claimed invention resulted from activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.<

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 1 and 7 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 5-7, and 11-12 of copending Application No. 11/295,689. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are substantially similar in scope claiming a method for matching graphic chains including graphic elements to phonetic chains including phonetic elements.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Instant application

Application 11/295,689

Claims 1 and 7. A method and computer program, respectively, implemented in a computer for automatically matching graphic elements constituting given graphic chains automatically to phonetic elements constituting corresponding phonetic chains, said method including the following steps:	Claims 1, 5, and 6. A method, computer system, and computer program, respectively for causing a computer to construct an automaton for compiling grapheme/phoneme transcription rules from an initial transcription corpus including pairs of chains, each pair having a graphic chain including graphic elements and a phonetic chain including phonetic elements,
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entering global transcriptions of said graphic chains into said phonetic chains into a database accessible by said computer	
<p>(Claims 1 and 7.)</p> <p>establishing and storing a link between last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of each second transcription and last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of the transcription relating to said highest of said three respective second probabilities in order for links established in an MxN matrix relative to said second probabilities to constitute a single path between last and first pairs of graphic and phonetic elements of said matrix in order to segment said given graphic chain into graphemes corresponding to respective phonemes segmenting the corresponding phonetic chain and to store the matches between</p>	<p>(Claims 1, 5, and 6.)</p> <p>said method including the following steps that are performed after grapheme/phoneme correspondences have been registered in a database by aligning said graphic elements of the graphic chains with said phonetic elements of the phonetic chains associated with said graphic chains: the method including the steps of:</p>

said graphemes and phonemes in said database, the number of graphic elements in a grapheme being identical to the number of phonetic elements in the corresponding phoneme, in order for any new graphic chain to be transcribed automatically into a phonetic chain segmented into phonemes by means of the stored matches.

<p>(Claims 1 and 7.)</p> <p>for each transcription of a given graphic chain with M graphic elements into a corresponding phonetic chain with N phonetic elements, determining by MxN iterations second probabilities of MxN second transcriptions of M graphic chains resulting from M successive concatenations of 1 to M graphic elements into N phonetic chains resulting from N successive concatenations of 1 to N phonetic elements, each second probability of a second transcription depending on a preceding estimated first probability of last graphic and phonetic element of said second transcription and depending on the highest of three respective second probabilities determined by preceding iterations, M and N being integers, and</p> <p>establishing and storing a link</p>	<p>(Claims 1, 5, and 6.)</p> <p>deriving and storing transcription rules in said database on the basis of an analysis of left-hand and right-hand correspondences of each grapheme/phoneme correspondence in each pair of associated graphic and phonetic chains, and</p> <p>causing said automaton to include states and state transitions derived from the registered transcription rules, each state being a link between two consecutive grapheme/phoneme correspondences in a pair of graphic and phonetic chains and each transition chaining two states having a correspondence in common.</p>
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between last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of each second transcription and last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of the transcription relating to said highest of said three respective second probabilities in order for links established in an MxN matrix relative to said second probabilities to constitute a single path between last and first pairs of graphic and phonetic elements of said matrix in order to segment said given graphic chain into graphemes corresponding to respective phonemes segmenting the corresponding phonetic chain and to store the matches between said graphemes and phonemes in said database, the number of graphic elements in a grapheme being identical to the number of phonetic elements in the corresponding phoneme, in order for any new graphic chain to be transcribed

<p>automatically into a phonetic chain segmented into phonemes by means of the stored matches.</p>	
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<p>Claims 1 and 7. A method and computer program, respectively, implemented in a computer for automatically matching graphic elements constituting given graphic chains automatically to phonetic elements constituting corresponding phonetic chains, said method including the following steps:</p>	<p>Claims 7, 11, and 12. A method, computer system, and computer program, respectively, of causing a computer to construct a phoneticizer from a corpus stored in a database and including pairs of chains, each pair having a graphic chain including graphic elements and a phonetic chain including phonetic elements, said method including the steps of:</p>
<p>(Claims 1 and 7.)</p> <p>for each transcription of a given graphic chain with M graphic elements into a corresponding phonetic chain with N phonetic elements, determining by MxN iterations second probabilities of MxN second transcriptions of M graphic chains resulting from M successive concatenations of 1 to M graphic elements into N phonetic chains resulting from N successive</p>	<p>(Claims 7, 11, and 12.)</p> <p>constructing and storing in said database an automaton for compiling transcription rules resulting from an analysis of grapheme/phoneme correspondences in pairs of chains read in said corpus, said automaton including states and state transitions derived from transcription rules, each state being a link between two consecutive grapheme/phoneme correspondences in a pair of graphic and</p>

<p>concatenations of 1 to N phonetic elements, each second probability of a second transcription depending on a preceding estimated first probability of last graphic and phonetic element of said second transcription and depending on the highest of three respective second probabilities determined by preceding iterations, M and N being integers, and</p> <p>establishing and storing a link between last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of each second transcription and last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of the transcription relating to said highest of said three respective second probabilities in order for links established in an MxN matrix relative to said second probabilities to constitute a single path between last and first pairs of graphic and phonetic elements of said</p>	<p>phonetic chains, and each transition chaining two states having a grapheme/phoneme correspondence in common, said transitions relating to the transcription of a graphic chain into a phonetic chain forming a path of transitions in said automaton, and</p> <p>determining and storing in said database probabilities of the transitions at the output of nodes of the automaton situating the grapheme/phoneme correspondences common to said transitions, in order to construct said phoneticizer by combining said automaton and the determined transition probabilities.</p>
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matrix in order to segment said given graphic chain into graphemes corresponding to respective phonemes segmenting the corresponding phonetic chain and to store the matches between said graphemes and phonemes in said database, the number of graphic elements in a grapheme being identical to the number of phonetic elements in the corresponding phoneme, in order for any new graphic chain to be transcribed automatically into a phonetic chain segmented into phonemes by means of the stored matches.	
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More specifically, as for the limitation “an automaton for compiling grapheme/phoneme transcription rules from an initial transcription corpus including pairs of chains, each pair having a graphic chain including graphic elements and a phonetic chain including phonetic elements” as provided in claims 1, 5, and 6 from application 11/295,689, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that in claims 1 and 7 from the instant application the limitations “automatically matching graphic elements constituting given graphic chains

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automatically to phonetic elements constituting corresponding phonetic chains” and “entering global transcriptions of said graphic chains into said phonetic chains into a database accessible by said computer” are not significantly distinct from application 11/295,689 given that the “compiling grapheme/phoneme transcription rules from an initial transcription corpus” and using “global transcriptions of said graphic chains into said phonetic chains” are similar steps to obtain a same result.

As for the limitation “said method including the following steps that are performed after grapheme/phoneme correspondences have been registered in a database by aligning said graphic elements of the graphic chains with said phonetic elements of the phonetic chains associated with said graphic chains” as provided in claims 1, 5, and 6 from application 11/295,689, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that in claims 1 and 7 from the instant application the limitations “establishing and storing a link between last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of each second transcription and last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of the transcription” and “in order to segment said given graphic chain into graphemes corresponding to respective phonemes segmenting the corresponding phonetic chain and to store the matches between said graphemes and phonemes in said database, the number of graphic elements in a grapheme being identical to the number of phonetic elements in the corresponding phoneme, in order for any new graphic chain to be transcribed automatically into a phonetic chain segmented into phonemes by means of the stored matches” are not significantly distinct from application 11/295,689 given that the instant application stores the link that represent

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the chains in order for new graphic chains to be transcribed automatically just like application 11/295,689 performs grapheme/phoneme correspondences with the stored chains in the database.

As for the limitation “deriving and storing transcription rules in said database on the basis of an analysis of left-hand and right-hand correspondences of each grapheme/phoneme correspondence in each pair of associated graphic and phonetic chains, and causing said automaton to include states and state transitions derived from the registered transcription rules, each state being a link between two consecutive grapheme/phoneme correspondences in a pair of graphic and phonetic chains and each transition chaining two states having a correspondence in common” as provided in claims 1, 5, and 6 from application 11/295,689, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that in claims 1 and 7 from the instant application the limitations “for each transcription of a given graphic chain with M graphic elements into a corresponding phonetic chain with N phonetic elements, determining by MxN iterations second probabilities of MxN second transcriptions of M graphic chains resulting from M successive concatenations of 1 to M graphic elements into N phonetic chains resulting from N successive concatenations of 1 to N phonetic elements” and “establishing and storing a link between last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of each second transcription and last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of the transcription relating to said highest of said three respective second probabilities in order for links established in an MxN matrix relative to said second probabilities to constitute a single path between last and first pairs of

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graphic and phonetic elements of said matrix in order to segment said given graphic chain into graphemes corresponding to respective phonemes segmenting the corresponding phonetic chain and to store the matches between said graphemes and phonemes in said database," are not substantially different from application 11/295,689 given that the analysis of the left-hand and right-hand correspondences of each grapheme-phoneme correspondence (application 11/295,689) is the same as the established link between the last and first pairs of graphic and phonetic elements (instant application), also the states and state transitions derived from the registered transcription rules with a link between the grapheme/phoneme correspondences chaining the two states (application 11/298,689) is the same as the last pair of graphic and phonetic elements being linked with the first pairs of graphic and phonetic elements (instant application).

As per claims 7, 11, and 12 from application 11/295,689, the obviousness analysis provided above for claims 1, 5, and 6, apply as well. Additionally, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that "a phoneticizer" as claimed by application 11/295,689 is a general term for the system or computer program performing the steps provided by the instant application's method of "automatically matching graphic elements constituting given graphic chains to phonetic elements constituting corresponding phonetic chains" as claimed in claims 1 and 7.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-4 and 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Luk et al. (Stochastic phonographic transduction for English, 1996) (hereinafter Luk) in view of Griniasty US 20030088416 A1 (hereinafter Griniasty).

As per claims 1 and 7, Luk teaches a method and computer program implemented in a computer for automatically matching graphic elements constituting given graphic chains automatically to phonetic elements constituting corresponding phonetic chains, said method including the following steps:

entering global transcriptions of said graphic chains into said phonetic chains into a database accessible by said computer (Abstract, lines 5-10. Also, in Section 4. Inferring correspondences and rule probabilities, page 140, last paragraph, lines 1-10),

estimating and storing in said database first probabilities of elementary transcriptions of graphic elements into respective phonetic elements (Section 4.1.1. Pass 1, on page 141, more specifically, last paragraph of section 4.1.1 on page 142. Also, in Section 4. Inferring correspondences and rule probabilities, page 140, last paragraph, lines 1-10),

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for each transcription of a given graphic chain with M graphic elements into a corresponding phonetic chain with N phonetic elements, determining by MxN iterations second probabilities of MxN second transcriptions of M graphic chains resulting from M successive concatenations of 1 to M graphic elements into N phonetic chains resulting from N successive concatenations of 1 to N phonetic elements, each second probability of a second transcription depending on a preceding estimated first probability of last graphic and phonetic element of said second transcription and depending on the highest of three respective second probabilities determined by preceding iterations, M and N being integers (Section 4.1.2. Pass 2, on page 142, more specifically equation for $p(i,j)$ and Fig. 3), and

establishing and storing a link between last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of each second transcription and last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of the transcription relating to said highest of said three respective second probabilities in order for links established in an MxN matrix relative to said second probabilities to constitute a single path between last and first pairs of graphic and phonetic elements of said matrix in order to segment said given graphic chain into graphemes corresponding to respective phonemes segmenting the corresponding phonetic chain and to store the matches between said graphemes and phonemes in said database, the number of graphic elements in a grapheme being identical to the number of phonetic elements in the corresponding phoneme, in order for any new graphic chain to be transcribed automatically into a phonetic chain segmented into phonemes by means of the stored matches (Section 4.1.2. Pass 2, on page 142, more

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specifically lines 1-12 and Fig. 3, and Abstract, lines 19-20. Also, in Section 4. Inferring correspondences and rule probabilities, page 140, last paragraph, lines 1-10).

However, Luk fails to teach determining by MxN iterations second probabilities of MxN second transcriptions of M graphic chains resulting from M successive concatenations of 1 to M graphic elements into N phonetic chains resulting from N successive concatenations of 1 to N phonetic elements

the highest of said three respective second probabilities in order for links established in an MxN matrix relative to said second probabilities to constitute a single path between last and first pairs of graphic and phonetic elements of said matrix in order to segment said given graphic chain into graphemes corresponding to respective phonemes segmenting the corresponding phonetic chain and to store the matches between said graphemes and phonemes in said database

Griniasty teaches that in some speech recognition systems, hidden Markov models (HMMs) of words are obtained by a concatenation of phoneme HMM's. To build word models in such systems, one needs to know the phoneme string that corresponds to the word. In many cases, the phoneme string for a word (i.e., the pronunciation) can be found in a phonetic dictionary. However, many valid words (e.g., family names, business names, etc.) are not typically included within a phonetic dictionary. Therefore, there is a general need for a text-to-phoneme parser that can automatically generate a phoneme string for a written word (Griniasty [0002]).

Griniasty improves this concept by teaching to implement the generalized HMM process 100 of FIG. 6, a "generalized" emission probability matrix and a "generalized"

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transition probability matrix may be defined. The generalized emission probability matrix may include, for example, probabilities that specific letter strings will be induced given a phoneme and a previous phoneme (i.e., $P(\text{letter string}.\text{vertline}.\text{phoneme}, \text{previous phoneme})$). The generalized transition probability matrix may include, for example, probabilities that specific phonemes will occur given a previous phoneme and a previous letter string (i.e., $P(\text{phoneme}.\text{vertline}.\text{previous phoneme}, \text{previous letter string})$). In at least one embodiment of the present invention, the training method illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 4 is modified to generate the generalized emission probability matrix and generalized transition probability matrix described above. For example, in block 54 of FIG. 4, instead of generating a phoneme emission probability matrix and a phoneme transition probability matrix, the generalized emission probability matrix and generalized transition probability matrix may be generated using the results of the most recent supervised segmentation. Additional cycles of segmentation and matrix regeneration may then be performed to further refine the generalized emission probability matrix and generalized transition probability matrix. Final matrices are eventually generated and stored for later use during text-to-phoneme parsing operations (Griniasty [0029]).

Further, Griniasty teaches With reference to FIG. 5, within square 68, the probability that the phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" is entered (indicated in the figure as L.vertline.L, where the second L is the phoneme). In square 70, the probability that the phoneme pair "L, OW" will emit the letter "L" (i.e., a diphone) is entered. In square 72, the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter string "LO" is entered. In square

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74, the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" and (b) the probability that phoneme "OW" will emit the letter "O" is entered. As is apparent, a path has been created from square 68 to square 74 and the sum represents the score of the path to this square. Two paths lead to square 76 in table 66. In one search approach, scores are calculated for each of these paths and the higher of the two scores is then recorded for the square along with the corresponding path information. The first path that leads to square 76 comes from square 68 and involves the emission of the letter "O" by the phoneme pair "OW, K." The score for this path is the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" (from square 68) and (b) the probability that the phoneme pair "OW, K" will emit the letter "O." The second path that leads to square 76 comes from square 70 and involves the emission of the letter "O" by the phoneme "K." The score for this path is the sum of: (a) the probability that the phoneme pair "L,OW" will emit the letter "L" (from square 70) and (b) the probability that phoneme "K" will emit the letter "O." After scores have been calculated for the two paths, the higher score is recorded along with the corresponding path information (Griniasty [0016]).

Furthermore, Griniasty teaches the probability that the phoneme "L" will emit the letter string "LOC" is entered as the score. Like square 76, two paths lead square 80. The first path, from square 68, has a score that is the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" (from square 68) and (b) the probability that phoneme "OW" will emit the letter string "OC." The second path, from square 72, has a score that is the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter string

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"LO" (from square 72) and (b) the probability that phoneme "OW" will emit the letter "C."

Again, the higher score is recorded along with the corresponding path information.

Three paths lead to square 82. The first path, from square 74, has a score that is the sum of the score of square 74 and the probability that phoneme "K" will emit the letter "C." The second path, from square 70, has a score that is the sum of the score of square 70 and the probability that phoneme "K" will emit the letter string "OC." The third path, from square 72, has a score that is the sum of the score of square 72 and the probability that phoneme pair "OW, K" will emit the letter "C." The highest of the three scores is then recorded along with corresponding path information (Griniasty [0017]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Luk to incorporate determining by $M \times N$ iterations second probabilities of $M \times N$ second transcriptions of M graphic chains resulting from M successive concatenations of 1 to M graphic elements into N phonetic chains resulting from N successive concatenations of 1 to N phonetic elements and the highest of said three respective second probabilities in order for links established in an $M \times N$ matrix relative to said second probabilities to constitute a single path between last and first pairs of graphic and phonetic elements of said matrix in order to segment said given graphic chain into graphemes corresponding to respective phonemes segmenting the corresponding phonetic chain and to store the matches between said graphemes and phonemes in said database as taught by Griniasty to allow for a final ranked set of phonemes based on previous phonemes, wherein the optimum score based on

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probability is generated in order to find the best path to concatenate phonemes in the form of a matrix to display all possible probabilities (Griniasty [0016]-[0017]).

As per claim 2, Luk teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein said respective first probability for the determination of a second probability relating to a second transcription of a graphic chain concatenating m graphic elements into a phonetic chain concatenating n phonetic elements, with $1 \leq m \leq M$ and $1 \leq n \leq N$, relates to the last elements in the graphic chain with m graphic elements and the phonetic chain with n phonetic elements (Section 4.1.2. Pass 2, on page 142, more specifically equation for $p(i,j)$, and Abstract, lines 19-20.).

However, Luk fails to teach concatenating n phonetic elements, with $1 \leq m \leq M$ and $1 \leq n \leq N$

Griniasty teaches that in some speech recognition systems, hidden Markov models (HMMs) of words are obtained by a concatenation of phoneme HMM's. To build word models in such systems, one needs to know the phoneme string that corresponds to the word. In many cases, the phoneme string for a word (i.e., the pronunciation) can be found in a phonetic dictionary. However, many valid words (e.g., family names, business names, etc.) are not typically included within a phonetic dictionary. Therefore, there is a general need for a text-to-phoneme parser that can automatically generate a phoneme string for a written word (Griniasty [0002]).

Griniasty improves this concept by teaching to implement the generalized HMM process 100 of FIG. 6, a "generalized" emission probability matrix and a "generalized"

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transition probability matrix may be defined. The generalized emission probability matrix may include, for example, probabilities that specific letter strings will be induced given a phoneme and a previous phoneme (i.e., $P(\text{letter string}.\text{vertline}.\text{phoneme}, \text{previous phoneme})$). The generalized transition probability matrix may include, for example, probabilities that specific phonemes will occur given a previous phoneme and a previous letter string (i.e., $P(\text{phoneme}.\text{vertline}.\text{previous phoneme}, \text{previous letter string})$). In at least one embodiment of the present invention, the training method illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 4 is modified to generate the generalized emission probability matrix and generalized transition probability matrix described above. For example, in block 54 of FIG. 4, instead of generating a phoneme emission probability matrix and a phoneme transition probability matrix, the generalized emission probability matrix and generalized transition probability matrix may be generated using the results of the most recent supervised segmentation. Additional cycles of segmentation and matrix regeneration may then be performed to further refine the generalized emission probability matrix and generalized transition probability matrix. Final matrices are eventually generated and stored for later use during text-to-phoneme parsing operations (Griniasty [0029]).

Further, Griniasty teaches With reference to FIG. 5, within square 68, the probability that the phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" is entered (indicated in the figure as L.vertline.L, where the second L is the phoneme). In square 70, the probability that the phoneme pair "L, OW" will emit the letter "L" (i.e., a diphone) is entered. In square 72, the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter string "LO" is entered. In square

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74, the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" and (b) the probability that phoneme "OW" will emit the letter "O" is entered. As is apparent, a path has been created from square 68 to square 74 and the sum represents the score of the path to this square. Two paths lead to square 76 in table 66. In one search approach, scores are calculated for each of these paths and the higher of the two scores is then recorded for the square along with the corresponding path information. The first path that leads to square 76 comes from square 68 and involves the emission of the letter "O" by the phoneme pair "OW, K." The score for this path is the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" (from square 68) and (b) the probability that the phoneme pair "OW, K" will emit the letter "O." The second path that leads to square 76 comes from square 70 and involves the emission of the letter "O" by the phoneme "K." The score for this path is the sum of: (a) the probability that the phoneme pair "L,OW" will emit the letter "L" (from square 70) and (b) the probability that phoneme "K" will emit the letter "O." After scores have been calculated for the two paths, the higher score is recorded along with the corresponding path information (Griniasty [0016]).

Furthermore, Griniasty teaches the probability that the phoneme "L" will emit the letter string "LOC" is entered as the score. Like square 76, two paths lead square 80. The first path, from square 68, has a score that is the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" (from square 68) and (b) the probability that phoneme "OW" will emit the letter string "OC." The second path, from square 72, has a score that is the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter string

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"LO" (from square 72) and (b) the probability that phoneme "OW" will emit the letter "C."

Again, the higher score is recorded along with the corresponding path information.

Three paths lead to square 82. The first path, from square 74, has a score that is the sum of the score of square 74 and the probability that phoneme "K" will emit the letter "C." The second path, from square 70, has a score that is the sum of the score of square 70 and the probability that phoneme "K" will emit the letter string "OC." The third path, from square 72, has a score that is the sum of the score of square 72 and the probability that phoneme pair "OW, K" will emit the letter "C." The highest of the three scores is then recorded along with corresponding path information (Griniasty [0017]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Luk to incorporate concatenating n phonetic elements, with $1 \leq m \leq M$ and $1 \leq n \leq N$ as taught by Griniasty to allow for a final ranked set of phonemes based on previous phonemes, wherein the optimum score based on probability is generated in order to find the best path to concatenate phonemes in the form of a matrix to display all possible probabilities (Griniasty [0016]-[0017]).

As per claim 3, Luk teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein said three respective second probabilities determined beforehand for said second transcription of the graphic chain with m graphic elements into the phonetic chain with n phonetic elements respectively relate to a second transcription of a graphic chain with $m-1$ graphic elements into the phonetic chain with n phonetic elements, a second

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transcription of the graphic chain with m graphic elements into a phonetic chain with $n-1$ phonetic elements and a second transcription of the graphic chain with $m-1$ graphic elements into the phonetic chain with $n-1$ phonetic elements (Section 4.1.2. Pass 2, on page 142, more specifically equation for $p(i,j)$).

However, Luk fails to teach graphic chain with $m-1$ graphic elements into the phonetic chain with $n-1$ phonetic elements

chain with m graphic elements into the phonetic chain with n phonetic elements respectively relate to a second transcription of a graphic chain with $m-1$ graphic elements into the phonetic chain with n phonetic elements

Griniasty teaches that in some speech recognition systems, hidden Markov models (HMMs) of words are obtained by a concatenation of phoneme HMM's. To build word models in such systems, one needs to know the phoneme string that corresponds to the word. In many cases, the phoneme string for a word (i.e., the pronunciation) can be found in a phonetic dictionary. However, many valid words (e.g., family names, business names, etc.) are not typically included within a phonetic dictionary. Therefore, there is a general need for a text-to-phoneme parser that can automatically generate a phoneme string for a written word (Griniasty [0002]).

Griniasty improves this concept by teaching to implement the generalized HMM process 100 of FIG. 6, a "generalized" emission probability matrix and a "generalized" transition probability matrix may be defined. The generalized emission probability matrix may include, for example, probabilities that specific letter strings will be induced given a phoneme and a previous phoneme (i.e., $P(\text{letter string} \cdot \text{phoneme},$

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previous phoneme)). The generalized transition probability matrix may include, for example, probabilities that specific phonemes will occur given a previous phoneme and a previous letter string (i.e., $P(\text{phoneme}.\text{vertline}.\text{previous phoneme}, \text{previous letter string})$). In at least one embodiment of the present invention, the training method illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 4 is modified to generate the generalized emission probability matrix and generalized transition probability matrix described above. For example, in block 54 of FIG. 4, instead of generating a phoneme emission probability matrix and a phoneme transition probability matrix, the generalized emission probability matrix and generalized transition probability matrix may be generated using the results of the most recent supervised segmentation. Additional cycles of segmentation and matrix regeneration may then be performed to further refine the generalized emission probability matrix and generalized transition probability matrix. Final matrices are eventually generated and stored for later use during text-to-phoneme parsing operations (Griniasty [0029]).

Further, Griniasty teaches With reference to FIG. 5, within square 68, the probability that the phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" is entered (indicated in the figure as $L.\text{vertline}.L$, where the second L is the phoneme). In square 70, the probability that the phoneme pair "L, OW" will emit the letter "L" (i.e., a diphone) is entered. In square 72, the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter string "LO" is entered. In square 74, the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" and (b) the probability that phoneme "OW" will emit the letter "O" is entered. As is apparent, a path has been created from square 68 to square 74 and the sum represents the score of the

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path to this square. Two paths lead to square 76 in table 66. In one search approach, scores are calculated for each of these paths and the higher of the two scores is then recorded for the square along with the corresponding path information. The first path that leads to square 76 comes from square 68 and involves the emission of the letter "O" by the phoneme pair "OW, K." The score for this path is the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" (from square 68) and (b) the probability that the phoneme pair "OW, K" will emit the letter "O." The second path that leads to square 76 comes from square 70 and involves the emission of the letter "O" by the phoneme "K." The score for this path is the sum of: (a) the probability that the phoneme pair "L,OW" will emit the letter "L" (from square 70) and (b) the probability that phoneme "K" will emit the letter "O." After scores have been calculated for the two paths, the higher score is recorded along with the corresponding path information (Griniasty [0016]).

Furthermore, Griniasty teaches the probability that the phoneme "L" will emit the letter string "LOC" is entered as the score. Like square 76, two paths lead square 80. The first path, from square 68, has a score that is the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" (from square 68) and (b) the probability that phoneme "OW" will emit the letter string "OC." The second path, from square 72, has a score that is the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter string "LO" (from square 72) and (b) the probability that phoneme "OW" will emit the letter "C." Again, the higher score is recorded along with the corresponding path information. Three paths lead to square 82. The first path, from square 74, has a score that is the

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sum of the score of square 74 and the probability that phoneme "K" will emit the letter "C." The second path, from square 70, has a score that is the sum of the score of square 70 and the probability that phoneme "K" will emit the letter string "OC." The third path, from square 72, has a score that is the sum of the score of square 72 and the probability that phoneme pair "OW, K" will emit the letter "C." The highest of the three scores is then recorded along with corresponding path information (Griniasty [0017]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Luk to incorporate graphic chain with $m-1$ graphic elements into the phonetic chain with $n-1$ phonetic elements and chain with m graphic elements into the phonetic chain with n phonetic elements respectively relate to a second transcription of a graphic chain with $m-1$ graphic elements into the phonetic chain with n phonetic elements as taught by Griniasty to allow for a final ranked set of phonemes based on previous phonemes, wherein the optimum score based on probability is generated in order to find the best path to concatenate phonemes in the form of a matrix to display all possible probabilities (Griniasty [0016]-[0017]).

As per claim 4, Luk teaches a method according to claim 1, comprising estimating other first probabilities of transcriptions of each of said graphic elements respectively into said phonetic elements as a function of the ranks of said phonetic elements placed in said given phonetic chains that were segmented into phonemes, in order again to determine second probabilities of $M \times N$ second transcriptions of each transcription of a given graphic chain with M graphic elements into a corresponding

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phonetic chain with N phonetic elements and to establish a corrected path linking the last pair to the first pair in a new $M \times N$ matrix of second probabilities (Section 4.1.3. Pass 3, and Section 4.2. Re-estimation of transition probabilities, more specifically, lines 1-6).

However, Luk fails to teach second probabilities of $M \times N$ second transcriptions of each transcription of a given graphic chain with M graphic elements into a corresponding phonetic chain with N phonetic elements and to establish a corrected path linking the last pair to the first pair in a new $M \times N$ matrix of second probabilities.

Griniasty teaches that in some speech recognition systems, hidden Markov models (HMMs) of words are obtained by a concatenation of phoneme HMM's. To build word models in such systems, one needs to know the phoneme string that corresponds to the word. In many cases, the phoneme string for a word (i.e., the pronunciation) can be found in a phonetic dictionary. However, many valid words (e.g., family names, business names, etc.) are not typically included within a phonetic dictionary. Therefore, there is a general need for a text-to-phoneme parser that can automatically generate a phoneme string for a written word (Griniasty [0002]).

Griniasty improves this concept by teaching to implement the generalized HMM process 100 of FIG. 6, a "generalized" emission probability matrix and a "generalized" transition probability matrix may be defined. The generalized emission probability matrix may include, for example, probabilities that specific letter strings will be induced given a phoneme and a previous phoneme (i.e., $P(\text{letter string} \cdot \text{phoneme}, \text{previous phoneme})$). The generalized transition probability matrix may include, for example, probabilities that specific phonemes will occur given a previous phoneme and

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a previous letter string (i.e., $P(\text{phoneme.vertline.previous phoneme, previous letter string})$). In at least one embodiment of the present invention, the training method illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 4 is modified to generate the generalized emission probability matrix and generalized transition probability matrix described above. For example, in block 54 of FIG. 4, instead of generating a phoneme emission probability matrix and a phoneme transition probability matrix, the generalized emission probability matrix and generalized transition probability matrix may be generated using the results of the most recent supervised segmentation. Additional cycles of segmentation and matrix regeneration may then be performed to further refine the generalized emission probability matrix and generalized transition probability matrix. Final matrices are eventually generated and stored for later use during text-to-phoneme parsing operations (Griniasty [0029]).

Further, Griniasty teaches With reference to FIG. 5, within square 68, the probability that the phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" is entered (indicated in the figure as $L.\text{vertline}.L$, where the second L is the phoneme). In square 70, the probability that the phoneme pair "L, OW" will emit the letter "L" (i.e., a diphone) is entered. In square 72, the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter string "LO" is entered. In square 74, the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" and (b) the probability that phoneme "OW" will emit the letter "O" is entered. As is apparent, a path has been created from square 68 to square 74 and the sum represents the score of the path to this square. Two paths lead to square 76 in table 66. In one search approach, scores are calculated for each of these paths and the higher of the two scores is then

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recorded for the square along with the corresponding path information. The first path that leads to square 76 comes from square 68 and involves the emission of the letter "O" by the phoneme pair "OW, K." The score for this path is the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" (from square 68) and (b) the probability that the phoneme pair "OW, K" will emit the letter "O." The second path that leads to square 76 comes from square 70 and involves the emission of the letter "O" by the phoneme "K." The score for this path is the sum of: (a) the probability that the phoneme pair "L,OW" will emit the letter "L" (from square 70) and (b) the probability that phoneme "K" will emit the letter "O." After scores have been calculated for the two paths, the higher score is recorded along with the corresponding path information (Griniasty [0016]).

Furthermore, Griniasty teaches the probability that the phoneme "L" will emit the letter string "LOC" is entered as the score. Like square 76, two paths lead square 80. The first path, from square 68, has a score that is the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter "L" (from square 68) and (b) the probability that phoneme "OW" will emit the letter string "OC." The second path, from square 72, has a score that is the sum of: (a) the probability that phoneme "L" will emit the letter string "LO" (from square 72) and (b) the probability that phoneme "OW" will emit the letter "C." Again, the higher score is recorded along with the corresponding path information. Three paths lead to square 82. The first path, from square 74, has a score that is the sum of the score of square 74 and the probability that phoneme "K" will emit the letter "C." The second path, from square 70, has a score that is the sum of the score of

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square 70 and the probability that phoneme "K" will emit the letter string "OC." The third path, from square 72, has a score that is the sum of the score of square 72 and the probability that phoneme pair "OW, K" will emit the letter "C." The highest of the three scores is then recorded along with corresponding path information (Griniasty [0017]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Luk to incorporate second probabilities of MxN second transcriptions of each transcription of a given graphic chain with M graphic elements into a corresponding phonetic chain with N phonetic elements and to establish a corrected path linking the last pair to the first pair in a new MxN matrix of second probabilities as taught by Griniasty to allow for a final ranked set of phonemes based on previous phonemes, wherein the optimum score based on probability is generated in order to find the best path to concatenate phonemes in the form of a matrix to display all possible probabilities (Griniasty [0016]-[0017]).

As per claim 6, Luk teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein said phonetic chains are phonetically readable by any person who is not an expert in phonetics, and said new graphic chain is automatically transcribed into a phonetic chain segmented into phonemes that can be read by any person who is not an expert in phonetics by means of stored matches to be included in a short message (Section 2. Principles of stochastic phonographic transduction, second paragraph, lines 9-10).

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6. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Luk (Stochastic phonographic transduction for English, 1998) in view of Griniasty US 20030088416 A1 (hereinafter Griniasty) and further in view of Junqua et al. (US Patent 6,684,185) (hereinafter Junqua).

As per claim 5, Luk teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein said new graphic chain is being entered and said phonetic chain segmented into phonemes by means of said stored matches is used for orthographic correction of said new graphic chain entered (Section 4. Inferring correspondences and rule probabilities, page 140, last paragraph, lines 1-10, and Section 6.2. Training and test data, first paragraph, lines 4-6, also Abstract starting in page 133, third paragraph lines 1-3 and 7-9. It is noted that Luk does not specifically mention the intended use of the system for orthographic correction of said new graphic chain entered, however, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that since Luk's method provides all of the limitations as set forth in claims 1 and 5 for performing transcriptions of graphic chains to phonetic chains, the method is also capable or useful for providing the function of orthographic correction.).

However, Luk in view of Griniasty does not specifically mention the new graphic chain being entered on a terminal keyboard.

Conversely, Junqua teaches the new graphic chain being entered on a terminal keyboard (Col. 1, line 62 to Col. 2, line 2).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the feature of the new graphic chain being entered on

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a terminal keyboard as taught by Junqua for Luk's method because Junqua provides a small memory footprint recognizer that may be trained quickly and without large memory consumption by entry of new words through spelling, wherein the entry could be through a keyboard or a touch-tone pad of a telephone (Col. 1, lines 62-67). The spelled word entered by the user is processed by a phoneticizer which converts the spelled word letters into one or more phonetic transcriptions (Col. 4, lines 38-40).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael C. Colucci whose telephone number is (571)-270-1847. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 am - 6:00 pm, Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on (571)-272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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